

Two Jugo-Slav Army Corps to Guard Frontier

Troop Movement Toward Dalmatia and Northern Albania Declared To Be a Precautionary Measure

Fiume Proposal on Way

D'Annunzio Envoys Leave Rome; Solution Also Is Being Sought in London

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Telegrams from Agram report that the First and Fourth Jugo-Slav Army Corps are moving toward Dalmatia and northern Albania. The Serbian government, the messages state, has explained that this movement is a precautionary measure against any attempt at occupation in Dalmatia or Albania by the Italians which Jugo-Slav would be obliged to resist forcibly.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Major Giurati, chief of the Cabinet of Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian insurgent leader, and Commander Rizzo of the d'Annunzio naval forces, left for Fiume yesterday with the government's proposals for a solution of the Fiume question.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Important conversations regarding the Adriatic question are reported between Lloyd George, the British Premier, and Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian Foreign Minister, whose trip to England is said to be mainly for the purpose of achieving a quick settlement of the issues involved.

Foreign Minister Scialoja was to have left London today but postponed his departure in view of the proposed visit of Premier Clemenceau of France, who will enter the conference tomorrow on his arrival from Paris. The result of the conversations is eagerly awaited in diplomatic circles, where there is a feeling of hope that an agreement may be reached in solution of the Adriatic problem.

Italian Republic Sought As Prop for Socialism

King's Speech Denounced in Chamber; League of Nations Is Hissed by the Radicals

ROME, Dec. 10.—Doroteo Bentini, Senator and Deputy Crispien, Crispien, discussed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday King Victor Emmanuel's speech from the throne. The former denounced every part of the King's address. He declared the Socialist group was in favor of a republic, not because of their love of a republic, but in order to insure the triumph of socialism.

When Deputy Crispien spoke favorably of the League of Nations the Socialists hissed and shouted: "It doesn't exist! What we want is a society of peoples!"

Deputy Bentini declared: "We wish a labor representation. Labor cannot find expression in Parliament since the Parliament is against it. The war emphasized the responsibility of constituted powers, even those powers considered irresponsible. The speech from the throne is a dead thing. The Italian king is a weak indifference, urging general elections."

"Besides, the throne speech has always been the same thing since 1848, when the constitution was granted. Throne speeches are a list of everything which has not been done in Italy. The voice of the people has spoken much louder through the elections than the speech from the throne. November 16 was a moral revolution and the triumph of socialism occurred because the masses desired a radical change. The bourgeoisie repeat: 'You must work and produce,' but meantime they do not work."

"You have promised to fight the high cost of living, while prices mount daily. I advise you to add to the answer to the speech from the throne the great voice of the proletariat."

Deputy Bentini concluded by exalting the service the Socialists had rendered the masses. He was warmly applauded.

Navy Yard Force Drops Men Are Being Discharged at the Rate of 175 a Week

Brooklyn Navy Yard employees are being dropped at the rate of 175 a week, it was stated yesterday. There were 17,000 workmen employed in the yard until the armistice. There are now about 10,000, but officials said most of these would go, unless orders to proceed with the construction of two authorized dreadnoughts are received soon. These orders have been expected for the last two months. The present force has been kept so far by work on ships taken over by the government for transport service during the war.

Six Baltic States Plan Alliance Against "Reds"

Estonia, Lettonia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine and White Russia Favor Union

LONDON, Dec. 10.—(By The Associated Press).—The representatives of the government of Estonia, Lettonia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, and White Russia in conference at Dorpat have declared themselves in favor of a military and political convention to defend their independence, according to news reaching London to-night from Kovno.

REVAL, Estonia, Dec. 10.—The Bolsheviks have begun a new offensive on the Narva front. After terrific artillery fire ten assaults were delivered upon the Estonian positions. All the attacks were repulsed, the reports state, with heavy losses to the Bolshevik forces.

To Push Ferdinand's Trial Bulgarian Premier Determined to Act Against Ex-King

GENEVA, Dec. 10.—Determination to bring former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to trial was expressed by M. Stamboliski, the Bulgarian Premier, in passing through here on his way home to Sofia from the Paris Peace Conference.

The Premier said he would immediately demand the ex-King's extradition, and would press the prosecution of the members of the former Bulgarian Cabinet, who were recently arrested on the charge of betraying Bulgaria into a disastrous war.

A dispatch from Geneva last month reported former King Ferdinand at Munich and credited him with the intention of proceeding to Switzerland if his extradition was demanded. A Sofia message on November 7 stated that the government had already begun negotiations to obtain the extradition of the former King and other Bulgarian refugees whom the government wished to try.

Berkman and Goldman Appeal Briefs Filed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Briefs were filed with the Supreme Court of the United States today in an appeal which Harry Weinberger, counsel for Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, filed with the Supreme Court.

The briefs were filed in connection with the appeal of the two anarchists from the conviction rendered by Judge Mayer in New York in habeas corpus proceedings.

Mr. Weinberger, who admitted his clients' guilt, said there was not enough evidence to warrant their deportation, alleged that the Secretary of Labor had exceeded his authority, and attacked the constitutionality of the act involved in the deportation of the two aliens. Deportation to anti-Soviet Russia, the attorney declared, would be equivalent to a sentence of death.

The brief for the government opposed any action which would delay deportation and asked that be denied to the defendants.

The Lusk Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate radicalism, will resume its hearings at the City Hall this morning. Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, head of the Russian Soviet Bureau, 110 West Fourth Street, will be examined. The committee expects to insist on its ruling that Martens must produce his confidential correspondence with the Bolsheviks. Martens testified previously he was supplied with funds which were brought by a secret messenger from Petrograd. He sought, but failed, to obtain a passport, and the committee from inquiring further into the affairs of his bureau.

Inquiry Demanded on French Still in German Prison

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The War Prisoner Association today passed a resolution asking the appointment of official missions to visit the German prisoners of war, to investigate conditions in German prisons where Frenchmen "still victims of Teutonic brutality, pine away and die far from France and their families."

Senators Favor A New Foreign Policy for U. S.

Sentiment for Alliance With France and Possibly Great Britain, in Place of the League, Gaining Support

No "Entangling" Pledges Merely Would Promise to Lend Aid Only if Peace of the World Is Menaced

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Consideration of the treaty of alliance under which the United States would pledge itself to go to the aid of France in case of an unprovoked attack upon that country by the Germans, was postponed today by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. The meeting of the Republican National Committee prevented more than a perfunctory meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, as most of the Republican Senators attended the sessions of their party caucus.

Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, who was to have brought up the proposed alliance for discussion, was unable to attend the meeting of the Senate committee, which continued for only a few minutes without a quorum being present. The only act of the committee was to report a joint resolution appropriating \$600,000 to the State Department for the administration of the passport regulations.

There is a strong disposition on the part of the Republican leaders of the Senate to bring up the alliance treaty for consideration within the near future, unless the Administration forces in the Senate make some move toward a compromise on reservations to the peace treaty with Germany that might secure the ratification of that treaty.

French Treaty Up Wednesday The French treaty will be discussed at the next meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, Wednesday, of next week, it is said today.

Sentiment for an alliance with France and possibly Great Britain also to take the place of the proposed league of nations in the event that the treaty with Germany remains dead in the Senate is growing rapidly among Republican Senators. They are preparing to extend to France and the rest of Europe an assurance that the United States will fulfill the obligations it assumed when it entered the war against Germany, and that the United States would go to the aid of France should that country again be similarly threatened.

Many Republican Senators, in case the treaty with Germany is not received, would go further than the alliance treaty signed in Paris by President Wilson, and instead of pledging his country to go to the aid of France in the event of an invasion of France by Germany would promulgate a new foreign policy. They would declare it to be the policy of the United States that whenever the peace of the world is threatened this country shall be interested and shall unite with other powers to remove the menace to peace and freedom.

Favor a Declaration Senators Knox, of Pennsylvania, and Moses, of New Hampshire, both of whom are members of the Foreign Relations Committee, favor the declaration of policy rather than the ratification of the proposed alliance.

The announcement of a new foreign policy, or "declaration of European policy," was urged by Senator Knox last June. On June 10 he introduced a resolution in the Senate which declared: "That it shall be the declared policy of our government, in order to secure peace and stability to the world, that the freedom and peace of Europe being again threatened by any power or combination of powers, the United States will, in regard to such a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief belligerents for the defense of civilization."

The Knox proposal for a declaration of policy will be revived by the Republican Senators who are opposed to "entangling alliances." The United States will, in the event of a situation with grave concern as a menace to its own peace and freedom, will consult with other powers affected with a view to devising means for the removal of such menace, and will, the necessity arising in the future, carry out the same complete accord and cooperation with our chief belligerents for the defense of civilization."

When the Austrian treaty was drawn the Rumanian government refused to sign it because of the clauses guaranteeing the rights of minorities. It was contended that these clauses constituted interference in the internal affairs of Rumania.

Japanese Oppose Move To Send Aid to Siberia

HONOLULU, Dec. 10.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—The Japanese government's tentative plan to dispatch the 13th Division of the Japanese army to Siberia to stop the advance of the Bolsheviks eastward is meeting with opposition from the Japanese people and press, according to a statement made in a cable received by the "Nippu Jiji," a Japanese language newspaper.

Japan Sends Fresh Troops to Siberia To Fight Bolsheviks

Rapid Advance Against Kolchak Spurs Tokio to Aid U. S. and Allies in Combating Menace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Fresh Japanese troops are being sent into Siberia, said official dispatches from Vladivostok received here today. Two transporta now are unloading at Vladivostok, the messages advised, and others are reported en route.

The dispatches did not make clear whether the new forces were reinforcements or replacements for units which have been serving in Siberia since the Allied and associated powers decided to go to the assistance of Czechoslovak troops making their way from Russia to their native land.

Japan's original force in the joint undertaking was approximately 30,000 men, while the United States sent in about 8,000 men and the European Allies lesser forces.

The recent rapid advance of the Bolsheviks against the armies of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian government, which formerly had its seat at Omsk, has caused concern in Japan, and it is said that the government has determined to take steps in agreement with the United States and the Allies to combat the Bolshevik menace.

In accord with this plan, Mr. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, has held several conferences recently with Secretary Lansing for a discussion of the whole Siberian question. It was learned today that no decision has been reached, but that the conferences were continuing.

Intervention in Siberia Is Called Hopeless

VLADIVOSTOK, Dec. 5.—(By The Associated Press) (Delayed).—Announcements here by the Japanese Official Press Bureau, under direction by N. Zumoto, member of the Japanese Parliament, regarding permitting the present Siberian situation to continue, are the center of interest in all quarters here.

Immediately after the Gaidai uprising the bureau published a statement from Tokio that it was the general opinion there "that the new situation in Siberia calls upon Japan to take the initiative and arrange a common plan of action with other powers."

It was announced December 2 that negotiations for extending American Japanese future action in Siberia had been started with a note agreed upon by the Cabinet and diplomatic council which had been forwarded to the Japanese Ambassador at Washington November 28. The note, providing for the sending of reinforcements of 1,000 Japanese to Siberia to replace sick and wounded men, was expected also to open up the way for negotiations regarding fundamental policy in Siberia.

Zumoto's personal views regarding the Russian situation, as announced to the Russian press, are: "Nobody who has intelligently followed the trend of affairs in Russia is not far distant when the leading powers will have to confess the utter failure of their present policy of aiding in solution of the problem by means of armed force. The sooner the powers give up this fatal policy and open the way for letting the Russian people settle the matter among themselves by peaceful compromise, the better it will be for all parties concerned."

Treaty Signed by Rumanians Minorities Guarantee Goes With Bulgarian and Austrian Pacts

PARIS, Dec. 10.—General Conanda, former Rumanian Premier, signed the Austrian and Bulgarian treaties for the Rumanians this evening. He also signed the treaty guaranteeing the rights of minorities.

When the Austrian treaty was drawn the Rumanian government refused to sign it because of the clauses guaranteeing the rights of minorities. It was contended that these clauses constituted interference in the internal affairs of Rumania.

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"Red" Envoy Authorized To Ask Allies for Peace

Litvinoff Forwards Copy of Resolution Adopted by Soviet Congress

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.—M. Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet representative now engaged in negotiations here, has addressed to the representatives of the Allied powers a copy of a resolution adopted on December 5 by the 7th Congress of the Soviet at Moscow authorizing peace negotiations with the Allies.

In covering letter, M. Litvinoff states that this should be taken as a formal offer authorizing him to enter into preliminary negotiations.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Difficulties heretofore reported at Copenhagen in negotiations between James O'Grady, representing the British government, and M. Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet representative, regarding the exchange of prisoners, were due entirely to Litvinoff's persistent attempts to turn the discussions into peace pour-parlers with the Entente. At the very beginning, according to the statement here, Litvinoff advanced peace proposals which Mr. O'Grady, in accordance with his instructions, refused to entertain. Litvinoff persisted and appeared ready to discuss anything but prisoners. In the meantime he began giving out peace propaganda.

Gen. Menoher Calls on Maynard to Explain Flier Ordered to Washington for Detailed Report on Alleged Drunkenness Story

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," was today directed to report to Major General Charles O. Menoher, director of the air service of the army, on Monday and make a detailed report on the assertions accredited to him by the Anti-Saloon League of America. Lieutenant Maynard has been on a leave of absence in Savannah.

The charges of widespread drunkenness in the air service attributed to Lieutenant Maynard by the Anti-Saloon League were laid before General Menoher by the officers of the air service with the request that an opportunity be given to the aviator to repudiate the statements or to furnish the War Department with information to bear out the charge that accidents in the air service were due largely to "pilots being intoxicated or having hang-overs from the day before."

Fellow officers of Maynard contended that if he had made such statements he should be asked to give evidence in support of his charges or issue a public repudiation.

Bunker Hill Shaft Unsafe

Falling Apart and Must Be Rebuilt, Says Legislator

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Bunker Hill Monument is falling apart. Representative James H. Breeman asserted during a debate in the House of Representatives today, "There are many places," he said, "where there is no cement between the stones."

"Lancasters say the monument must be reconstructed and rebuilt if it is to be saved. The approach to the monument is a disgrace to the state."

U. S. Envoys Board Ship

BREST, Dec. 10.—Frank L. Polk, American Union Secretary of State, General Tasker H. Bliss and Henry White, the last of the American peace delegates remaining in France, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. They immediately boarded the transport America, on which they will sail for the United States.

Germany Still Balks; Likely To Reply To-day

Persists in View That Delivery of 400,000 Tons of Dock Material to Allies Is an Unacceptable Claim

Press Urges Moderation

Entente Note Generally Held To Be Conciliatory and Negotiation Possible

BASEL, Dec. 10.—The German government, according to Berlin advices, persists in its point of view that the delivery of 400,000 tons of port material is an unacceptable claim. Germany's answer to the Allied note, it is expected, will be forwarded from Berlin to-morrow.

"BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Entente notes are more conciliatory in tone than has been previously assumed," says the "Volks Zeitung." "They contain tangible concessions. The final clause of the protocol, providing that the Entente could at any time take military action against Germany, has been dropped. Negotiations also can take place regarding certain modifications in the protocol concerning the surrender of prisoners."

Difficult, Says "Vorwaerts" The "Vorwaerts" says: "The decision is terribly grave and difficult. An attempt must be made to overcome our opponents' obstinacy. The government cannot silently sign the protocol as demanded, unless it wants to surrender the German people to the incalculable venal greed of capitalists drunk with victory."

The "Morgen Post" sees in the Scapa Flow note a semblance of a concession, but regards the Entente's promise very skeptically. "Die Freiheit" welcomed the conciliatory tone of both notes and the Supreme Council's "unequivocal statement" that German prisoners will be restored to freedom immediately the peace treaty comes into force.

Theodor Wolf, in "Die Tagblatt," says: "The tone of the notes is harsh, but there is a grain of conciliatoriness which might acquire value if the Entente would come to an agreement regarding the reduction of its demands before, instead of after, the signature of the protocol."

The "Lokale Anzeiger" counsels going a step to meet their opponents' demands on the Scapa Flow question, while maintaining Germany's legal standpoint.

Germany in her distress has no other recourse than clear recognition of her present position and the necessity of her future existence.

New Berlin Envoy Likely

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Allied notes headed to Kurt von Lersner, head of the German delegation at Versailles, on Monday have been examined by the Council of Ministers at Berlin, and the German answer probably will be sent to Versailles at once, according to a Berlin dispatch to the "Matin." Herr

Petersen, of Hamburg, may be named a German delegate to carry on future negotiations concerning port and harbor materials, it is said.

The Supreme Council did not meet today. The next session will be on Monday, when it is probable Dr. Karl Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, will be given an opportunity to present Austria's plea for aid in the present shortage of food.

Legal Aid Association Formed for Navy Men

Ex-Assistant Secretaries Organize to Provide Counsel for Accused Sailors

A number of outtime Navy Assistant Secretaries of the Navy organized the Navy Legal Aid Association yesterday. The purpose of the association, which was formed at a meeting in the office of Herbert Satterlee, 49 Wall Street, is to supply counsel for enlisted men of the navy before courts martial and give legal advice in civil matters affecting them or their families. Application for incorporation will be made today in the Supreme Court and headquarters will be established at the Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue.

Among those forming the organization are Mr. Satterlee, Beekman Winthrop, William G. McAdoe, chief magistrate, Arthur Curtiss James and William Ziegler Jr.

The trustees include Charles Evans Hughes, Admiral Albert Gleaves, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien, Emory C. Wellar, former judge advocate of the cruiser and transport service; Clark Williams, formerly State Superintendent of Banks; Frederick L. Eldridge, of the Empire Trust Company; W. B. Dutton, captain of the Naval Reserve, and W. H. Franklin, formerly commandant at Pelham Bay. Mr. McAdoe has been elected president of the organization. Mr. Eldridge, treasurer, and Mr. Wellar secretary and executive chairman.

The organization is to establish branches or maintain representatives at all large naval bases.

Gleaves Meets Mikado

U. S. Admiral and Family Honored by Japanese in Tokio

TOKIO, Dec. 8.—Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, with his wife and daughter, presented to the Emperor and Empress today.

An imperial duck hunt in honor of Admiral Gleaves has been arranged, and there will be a series of dinners given by members of the Cabinet, Roland S. Morris, American Ambassador, and Captain Edward Howe Watson, Naval Attaché at the American Embassy.

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